

BURTON DEMANDS TURKEY BE CRUSHED

Tells Marshall Lodge of Ma-
sons Ottoman Power Must
Be Broken Up.

SHOULD GO WITH KAISER
Pleads for Every Effort Here
to Back the Men Who Are
Fighting Overseas.

Theodore E. Burton, president of the
Merchants National Bank and formerly
Senator from Ohio, told members of
Marshall Lodge at the Masonic Temple
last night that the Turkish Empire must
be completely crushed.

"Unless they are conquered they will
not submit, despite the fact that they
may be weary of the Kaiser's domina-
tion," said he. "The Ottoman power
must be broken up and the Syrians,
Armenians, Jews and all other people
who have been oppressed by them made
safe."

"Twenty years ago in an effort to
make Turkey an ally in German dreams
of an Eastern empire the Kaiser jour-
neyed to Constantinople and shook the
hand of a Sultan when it was dripping
with blood. I am utterly unable to
tell which was the more wicked of the
partnership."

"The revolutionary and civil wars were
but skirmishes compared to the world
struggle, the speaker said. "And
the issues at stake now are far more
important than in either of them."

"A final conflict has come between op-
posing ideas, one or the other of which
must rule the world. On one side is the
Kaiser and military autocracy; on the
other the will of free peoples fighting
for democracy. It is the duty of every
man to support the side which he be-
lieves to be right. The German people
would have perpetrated the cruellest
practices in this war. Even the Huns had
some respect for their plighted word. They knew no such
phrase as 'Scrap of paper.'"

Must Bring Kaiser to Knees.

"It is necessary for the welfare of the
world that the Kaiser be brought to his
knees. That is what the American peo-
ple are seeking to do and we are going
to do it. (Cheers). We all have to
turn aside from our usual occupa-
tions and from our ambitions until the
war is won. I am perhaps too young to
fight, but I can talk. Our only reproach
is that we didn't enter the war soon
enough. We endured much before we
entered."

"If there are any men here with large
fortunes I ask you what they will be
worth if Germany wins? They would
like to levy on us for all that they have
spent. We would be ground under the
heel of Prussianism and they would
collect tribute here. Suppose force
should be the most potent factor in the
world. What would then become of pub-
lic and individual morality? Think of
the difference between our daily lives
here and the daily lives of our soldiers—
in momentary peril from gas and ma-
chine guns—over there. Think what
sacrifice they are making for us and
realize that we must support them to
the limit. Buy Liberty bonds and do
your part in aiding the new loan. When
this war is through we are all going to
be judged by what we did in it. What
sort of an answer can shameless pro-
fessors give the returning soldiers when
they ask what was being done here while
they were facing shot and shell?"

Mr. Burton referred to the "glorious
victory of the allied arms in the Balkans
which has been said to be the break-
ing spot for trouble in Europe for fifty
years."

Foresees Russia Redeemed.

"The trouble is that the Balkan coun-
tries are not adjusted to their boundaries
or racial conditions," said he. "The geo-
graphical map is not the same as the
racial and religious map and various
countries there have constantly been
grabbing for an advantage. We cannot
have an inconclusive or partial peace be-
cause, if the Central Powers were to
win, they would have the Balkans and
Turkey and the Balkans, they can build
up a machine by which they can domi-
nate Europe. I do not believe that
Germany can redress the wrongs of Russia.
With the aid of putrid exhalations like
Lenine and Trotsky the German hand
is now on the Russian throat, but it
will not be for long."

Jerusalem, in the hands of the cru-
saders for a few years 900 years ago
and then controlled for centuries by
the Mohammedans, is now under British
dominion. Now, at last, the tide seems
turning, but don't think that it is
through. Let's go on with grim de-
termination. Let's be prepared to go
on if it takes three months or three years
or whatever time it takes. Otherwise
another struggle may later develop in
which thousands of the flower of our
country may lose their lives. We will
continue and introduce freedom and
toleration into the lands hitherto ruled
by the Turks."

"When this war is over we are going
to have new conceptions and there will
be hope and liberty for all mankind.
In the future our country, which has
proved to be the decisive one in this
war, must proudly take the lead. One
word I leave with you—serve your coun-
try and serve the truth in this frightful
hour."

Mr. Burton was frequently interrupted
by applause and a saving note of thanks
was given him at the close.

2,437,297 RIFLES ACCEPTED.

146,322 Machine Guns Approved.

Since America Went to War.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The Secretary
of War, Mr. Duggan, today announced
that the United States had accepted the
Department had known to-day.

The exact acceptance of perfect
weapons: Rifles, 2,437,297; machine
guns of all types, 146,322; pistols, 221-
801.

INTERNAL PEACE FOR CHINA.

President Announces Policy and
Will Take Office October 10.

By The Associated Press.

PEKING, Sept. 24.—Hsu Shih-chang,
who recently was elected President of
the Chinese Republic, announced to-day
that he would assume office October 10
and that he will follow a policy of peace
inside the republic.

Wang Ching-ting, leader of the
Southern Government, recently embarked
secretly at Shanghai for a voyage to the
United States. It is believed here he in-
tends to ask recognition by the United
States Government of the Canton Gov-
ernment.

250 Graduate as Army Chaplains.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 25.—Two hun-
dred and fifty-one candidates, represent-
ing all States, were graduated to-day
from the training school for army chap-
lains at Camp Zachary Taylor with the
rank of First Lieutenant. Half of them
will leave soon for overseas duties. To-
day 250 students have been graduated
from that school.

500,000 OF U. S. TROOPS IN ATTACK

Continued from First Page.

Further the morale of the German forces
and the German nation by such an en-
forced retreat.

Gen. Pershing's report of the American
advance came as a welcome surprise to
the military experts. The capture of
Montfaucon, Chappuy and Varennes in-
dicates a spirit hardly believed possible in
view of the difficulties of the terrain.

The French operating in Champagne
and the Americans in the Argonne are
entirely unopposed to military experts
here. If Gen. Foch wins his way to
positions where he virtually is in the
rear of the Hindenburg defenses, they
will be a complete withdrawal by the Ger-
mans from their present so-called Hinden-
burg line; this is so obvious, it is
explained. The German high com-
mand doubtless has realized it for some
time.

No Meets Operation.

All ideas that the present onslaught
is aimed at the German positions near
Meuse or southward may be discarded
at once. According to military experts
here, if Gen. Foch wins his way to
positions where he virtually is in the
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will be a complete withdrawal by the Ger-
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Reports from the press correspondents
have been restricted to meet the new
censorship rules imposed by Gen. Persh-
ing. Names of villages captured or
entered by patrols may not be called
out. The Germans were concentrated
from information reaching here. It
appears that there was no chance for
the element of surprise in this latest
attack. The Germans were concentrated
in strength to meet it. Prolonged
artillery preparation was the announce-
ment of the impending assault.

Great significance is seen here in the
progress reported by Gen. Pershing to-
night, in that it indicates that the first
defensive positions were carried, bring-
ing the French and American forces
into the Meuse. This is a general ad-
vance could be made.

Railway Centre Falls.

Mention is made of the capture of
Seraucourt, which has held since the
early days of the war in 1914. This
village is not more than a dozen miles
south of Vouziers, a vitally important
railway centre to the enemy. The whole
lateral system of railways feeding into
the Hindenburg defenses would be at
once affected by the capture of Vou-
ziers.

It is noted here by General Staff of-
ficers that the German official report
confirms itself to stating that a break
through by the Franco-American forces
was made and that the German line
is still in progress. This in one sense
is the most encouraging bit of official news
received, for the tone of the German
report implies that their line has
been bent back in this vitally important
area.

There has been no real break through
the Hindenburg line since the first Ger-
man onslaught, and even in that case
it was not possible for the Germans to
really break through the Franco-British
line. When the Franco-American forces
begin to break through the German line
the war will be as good as over. This
is what Gen. March says is going to
happen next summer, when eighty
American divisions are in France. For
the present, however, no legitimate ex-
pectation of any such decisive victory
is entertained. The German statement
is therefore tantamount to saying "We
are being annihilated by an attack."

The advance of the Americans west
of Verdun clearly indicates a bending
back of the German line under forced
pressure. It is regarded as certain
that the enemy has sought by the most de-
perate means to prevent this advance.

Makeup of Attacking Force.

Gen. Hunter Liggett's First Army
Group is made up of the First and Sec-
ond Divisions of Regulars, the Twenty-
sixth Division of New Englanders, the
Thirty-second Division of Michigan and
Wisconsin troops, the Forty-first Divi-
sion of troops from Washington, Ore-
gon, North and South Dakota, Idaho,
New Mexico, Montana, Nevada, Wyom-
ing and Minnesota and the Rainbow
Division (the Forty-second), composed
of troops from twenty States.

From the fact that there are no Penn-
sylvania, Missouri and Kansas troops in
the First Army Corps save small units
of the Forty-second Division it is in-
ferred that the Second Corps has been
also heavily engaged, for in it are the
Twenty-eighth Division, composed en-
tirely of Pennsylvanians, and the Thirty-
fifth, composed of the National Guard
of Missouri and Kansas. At last ac-
counts the Second Army Corps was com-
manded by Major-Gen. Robert E. L.
Bullard.

An army corps consists of 165,000
fighting troops, together with non-com-
batants, bringing the total up to nearly
200,000 men. It is possible that half a mil-
lion Americans have participated in the
new offensive.

Gen. Pershing's battle report to-night
is the first in which he has ever men-
tioned the units engaged in a battle
and in this has followed the example
now of the foreign commanders, with
the exception of the French.

DRIVE ASSUMING
VAST IMPORTANCE

Keystone of Whole German
Defence Is Being Imperilled.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The Keystone
of the great German defensive arch in
France is under assault in the Franco-
American offensive launched this morn-
ing in the Champagne over a front of
forty miles. Because of the place of
attack selected by Marshal Foch, mili-
tary officials here regarded the new blow
as one of wide strategic possibilities.

It was not until Gen. Pershing's offi-
cial statement arrived late to-night that
a definite picture was given of the extent
and success of the initial rush. The
Americans advanced on a front of twenty
miles to an average depth of seven
miles, taking more than 5,000 prisoners
and twelve towns. The French War
Office previously had reported that the
French troops further west had ad-
vanced nearly four miles at certain
points.

No Rest for the Enemy.

Several facts of utmost significance
and of peculiar interest to the people
of the United States are sharply dis-
closed by the new offensive. For one thing
the power and will of the allied forces
to continue hammering at the enemy
without rest is apparent. With the
smoke of the battle in the St. Mihiel
salient hardly cleared away and with a
five mile stretch of the line from the north
and south of St. Quentin in a contin-
ual state of attack, it was possible to
organize and deliver a new blow on a
forty mile front and drive it forward
many miles with its initial thrust.

Moreover the indicated German with-
drawal is added proof of the enemy's
waning power. There is now no
doubt that he will not be allowed to
rest a moment and that the fighting
will be carried into the winter on a
scale never before possible.

Of direct national interest here is
the evident fact that the clearing up

SERBIANS NOW SET FOR KNOCKOUT BLOW

Continued from First Page.

The victory will be numbered among
the few decisive ones of the war.

The renewed assistance of the Bul-
garian rear guard and the arrival of
German reinforcements in Macedonia
have not succeeded in stemming the
great allied advance. British cavalry to-
day entered Bulgaria opposite Kosturino,
thus avoiding the Belachista Mountains,
which it was feared might bar its
progress while the Serbians, French,
Greek and British troops routed the Ru-
mansians from either side of the great
salient which now stretches far into
Serbia.

Serbian cavalry, entering the town
of Iavor, has cut the only remaining
road northward—that running from
Priple to Vele, and along which a large
body of Bulgarians is reported to be
tempting to escape. This probably will
lead to an abandonment by the enemy
of the Babuna Mountains, which are
considered vitally important.

North of Lake Doiran the Greeks are
nearing the crest of the mountains.
Duma Oust has been reached by the
allies, and a final statement in-
dicates that Salonica is in their hands.

Our cavalry and infantry continue
to advance into Bulgaria. The Anglo-
Greeks are advancing over the steep
Belachista range. The Greeks are ap-
proaching the crest of the mountains
north of Lake Doiran. Our troops
have reached Duma Oust.

Greek Troops Aiding.

Greek troops are aiding in the allied
advance in Macedonia on three sectors
of the front, according to an official
statement from the Greek War Office to-
day. British and Greek troops are in
fight toward Valandova with the
British and Greeks in pursuit. The
statement reads:

The Allies are pursuing the enemy
on the entire front between Monastir
and Vele. Franco-Greek detachments
are marching toward Priple, which has
been occupied by the French.

French, British and Greek troops
already are beyond Gevgeli and a line
north of Lake Doiran. On the left
bank of the Vardar the British and
Greeks are pursuing the fleeing enemy
toward Valandova.

The Bulgarian War Office in an offi-
cial statement issued Tuesday and re-
peated here today, admits a retreat
north of the Vardar, but explains the re-
tirement was in "accordance with plans."
The statement follows:

North of the Cerna, without being
disrupted by the enemy, our units re-
tired in accordance with plans on the
Palana range. Near Krivolak the ene-
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Gradsko station, which was defended
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On the right of Priple our troops
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A Trotskyist Bulgarian burned
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We have liberated more than fifty
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It is confirmed that the Bulgarians
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Our aviators have used their ma-
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The position of the First Bulgarian
Army on the allied left in Macedonia
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Bulgarians, who are advancing against
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Serbs Also Head for Uzbuk.

It is believed the First Army, which
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